## Mabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN BUGH SMITH, Meger. WILLIAM SHANK, Becarder JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshel.

Deputy Marshals-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tunker, and James A. Steele.

Whale of the Market-John Chumbley, ex-oficie, first Jog. L. Ryan, second ; and John Reddick . third. Tan America - William Driver.

Revenue Collecter-A. B. Shankland. Water Ten Collector-E. B. Garrett

Treasurer-R. Benry. Wharf Master-Thomas Leake. Superintendent of the Workhouse-J. Q. Bodd. Superintendent of the Water Works-James Wyatt. (Mief of the Fire Department-John M. Seabury. Lecton of the Cemetery-T. H. McBride.

Sheet Operager -J. L. Stewart. Gily Atterney-John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen-M. M. Brien, President J. B. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheatasra, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb. Common Conneil-W. P. Jones, President; William Schorts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Cole, Jan. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE GITT COUNCIL. Finance-Knowles, Scovel and Cole. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Claiberne. Streets-Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, Mayfield, Cheatham and Claiborne.

Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Respital-Jones, Mayfield and Sloan. Schools-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles, Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Newman, Cas-Driver, Cheatham and Davis. Comelery-Smith, Stewart and Newman, Market House-Roberts, Stewart and Turner Slaves Hough, Ctaiborne and Davis. Police-Cheatham, Brien and Anderson

Springs-Hough, Clathorne and Brien. Workhause-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knewles. Improvements and Expenditures-Cole, Scovel and Public Property-Brien, Cheatham and Tarner.

Pest House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberts. go- The Board of Aldermen meats the Tuesdays aext preceding the second and fourth Thursdays it each mouth, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

#### NIGHT POLICE

Captain-John Baugh. First Lieutenant-Wm, Varbrough.

Second Lieutement-John H. Davis. en-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nick Davia, Jost Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William hayo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, bert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hulitt.

Police Court is onened every

#### COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherif-James M. Hinton. Deputies-Thomas Hoben and J. K. Buchanan. Register-Phineas Garrett. Trustee-W. Jasper Taylor.

Coroner-N H. Belcher. Ranger-John Corbitt. Resenue Collector-J. G. Britay. Rallroad Tan Collector-W. D. Robertson.

Constables for the Nashville District-John D. Gowar and J. E. Newman.

### COUNTY COURT.

Judge-Han, James Whitworth. Glerh-P. Lindsley Niehol.

The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Menday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT. Judge-Hon. Nathaniel Baxter. Clerb-David C. Love.

The Court meets the first Menday in March

CRIMINAL COURT. Judge-Hon. William K. Turner.

oterh-Charles E. Diggons. The Court meets the first Monday in April Au-

CHANCERY COURT. Chanceller-Hon. Samuel D. Friecson. Clork and Master-J. E. Glouves.

By The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

I. O. O. F.

Jour F. Hins, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nashuille, Town. Tunnesse Ladge, No. 1-Mucis avery Tuesday Even log, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sum

mer streets. The officers for the present term, are O. S. Leaneur, N.G.; J. E. Milis, V.G.; J. L. Wenkley Secretary ; L. K. Spain, Tressurer. Trabus Ludge, No. 10-Meets at the same place overy Monday Evening. The efficers are : R. A.

Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V.G.; J. I. Park, Secretary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer. Smiley Lodge, No. 90-Meets at their Hall, on South

Cherry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are : O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.S.; James Wyatt, Secretary ; W. M. Mallery, Treasurer. Aurera Lodge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the

Mail, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Pauraday Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich. N.G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; - Bitterlieh, Sceretary; Geo. Seiferle, Treasurer.

Ridgely Encampment, No. 1-Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P., T. H. Mellride, H.P. 6. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Bide, Seribe ; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Olive Branch Rencampment, No. 4-Meets at the above Ha'l on the second and fourth Wednesday sights of each mouth. The officers are : Jus. T Heli, C.P.: Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Friedman, J.W. Charles Kirchar, Scribe; J. N. Ward,

DAVIDSON COURTY DIRECTORY-Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Post-Headquarters on High street. Son Nogley.

community distribution District-Headquarters on Summer street (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 18th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G. Propost Morshal-Headquarters at the Capital. A

C. Gillem, Col. let Tenn, Jufantry. Chief Amisteret Quartermenter - Hendquarters on Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.) Cant. J. D. Bingham.

Assistant Quartermenter-No. - Cherry street. Capt. R. Slevenson. Assistant Quartermaster - Vine street, near Mrs Polk's residence. Capt, H. N. Lamb.

Assistant Quartermaster-No. 27, Market street .-Capt. J. M. Hale. Chief Commissery-Headquarters, No 19, Vine at Capt. B. Macfesly,

Commissory of Schridence-Broad street, Capt. Little. Acting Communery of Subsistance-Corner of Broad and College atrects. Lieut Charles Allen.

midence.) Surgeon, E. Swift. Medical Purseyor's Office-Church street, Manonie Building. J. R. Firrin, Surgeon, 6th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE NASHVILLE UNION.

The Naraville Union was commenced a few weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Rebel Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to secode. It holds as friends all who support, and as foss all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but FRUMDOM AND NATIONALITY.

With rebels and traite has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and

With rebels and traite bas no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwith-

standing.
It contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberties and insti-tutions and the erganization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stan's in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring e Union must perish, no matter by what name it be

ethica must perial, no matter by what name it be
eth.

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their
devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rebel despotism at Richmond by a perdious deveraor and corrupt Logislature, and who
have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and
amarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of
rebel office holders, Vagitance Cemmitteen, and Minute
Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be
gibbetted before the world. Let those ambittous and
avaricious men who have plotted our rule for their gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and avaricious men who have plotted our rain for their own agrandizement be fastened to the pilory of shame, no matter how high their "it's n in society. Let it be shown how the self styaed defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading marasing banks of free-booters and mous-troopers over our Elste, kidnapping negroes, stealing boyses and cattle, breaking into houses, borning railyred bridges and cars, and mardering margoed cilizens in cold bloods. Lea the truth, so long excluded by the Southern conspirators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not love and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal min everywhere aid its in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

## Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

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All communications on business with the Office, will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION, and all communications to the Editor will be address to S. C. MERCER.

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kind ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its robstance The current transactions in Tennessee for months to tome will be highly interesting to all lovers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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as Advertisements inserted in the Local Column charged at the rate of twenty cents per line. Changes may be made periodically when agreed pon; but every such change will involve extra ex-ense, to be paid for by the advertiser. BW Advertisers exceeding the space contracted for will

Marriage and Funeral Notices, When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.

Announcements of Candidates. 

Cash required in advance for all advertisements, unless by special agreement.

We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above rates, to which we bind ourselves strictly to

WM. CAMERON, for the Union. JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputch NASHVILLE, Tena., July 12, 1862.

# Aashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1862

The following humorous letter came to us yesterday, from a jolly Captain of the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry. We have appointed our book-keeper trustee of the fund, allowing him to deduct a one cent stamp from the twenty-one cents-six red stamps-enclosed. May Captain 's right arm, so long as he lifts it against our country's foes, be as strong as -the butter he speaks of! Medical Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old

MORGAN'S BRIGADS, HEAQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR STONE RIVER, Nov. 18, '62. Monsier Redoctuer: Pardon me for im-portuning you with the enclosed trifle of change," which I trust you will give to the first news-boy who growls that "some d-d Federal officer cheated him out of twenty cents." I don't know the name of the faithful boy who furnished me the Union and Despatch every morning of publication, but being suddenly ordered to vacate your city at 3 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday last, prevented the possibility of my paying him this trifle. "Trifle!" it is for want of such trifles that the purest ornaments and brightest geniuses in the journalistic world have been lowered to earth. Had the presses of the country, pressed hard by harder times. but had the aggregate of the "trifles' due them, their spirited editors could wear clean shirts and smoke good eigars, like other mortals: they could live in the manner called "respectable," and not be, as they really are, "walking corpses." Presuming that after this war is over my fidelity to my country and party will procure me the Ministry to the Loo Choo Islands, I am anxious that my indebtedness to the world, and privates especially, should be honorably canceled. Printers being proverbially abusive when the "interest of party" are at stake, and more so when good offices are in the balance,

myself, and so soon as I am solid as to this rule. the natural sequence of such a thought, I will leave you-notwithstanding your expressed abhorrence of paper-puffed appointments-write a moderate hint to the powers that be" that I am a "star" in the bright galaxy of officers, and that I should be awarded one to be worn upon, not under, the shoulder.

I desire to be erect on the credit side of

I am an amazingly cool fellow, you will say. My sentiments, you must acknowledge, are in unison with the weather-a stepmother's breath being reddening my nose for the last twenty-four hours. If circumstances and my financial condition would have permitted, I could have staid in Nashville this winter. Boarding in a "first-class hotel"-where all officers like to nestle and exhibit themselves-is no unimportant item, I tell you. Your butter, which was but a butteraceous mixture at best, smelled as rancid as a goat or a bundle of foul linen -hardly fit to grease a sutler's wagon or oil a contractor's conscience-cost seventy-five cents a pound, the price of a dozen good cocktails, as many prime cigars, or three games of billiards in a first-class saloon, where I hail from. Being jealous of anthority, I could not content myself where anything out-ranked me. The mysteries of life, as well as business, oppress me much: I have to obey all orders, and none seem ready to obey me. When in Nashville I was happy in the thought that the chances of battle would throw Dick McCann, John C. Breck., or some other notable or notorious disorganizer into my hands, thereby insuring my immediate recognition and promotion. But fate, it would seem, reserves her direst misfortunes for me. Every object, hope and thought of my heart's affection, are born but to die and be blasted! Alas, poor me! my happiness is past!

But pleasure cannot always our footsteps attend,  $L(fe^*)$  happing moments must come to do end:
The awestest wild flowers that the hill-ardes adorn The awestest which howers that the inflations says are often found blooming close by the thorn; And the hopes the sad heart hath fondly caresa'd liciums as an arrow to the wac-worn breast; One more in we are with happiness wild. The next we forget that we ever had smil'd: Thus pleasure, as if so by Hoaven ordained, Transforms into sorrow so soon as attained.

Despite all efforts to the contrary, my muse is sad-sad as memory; and for the present I will close with many wishes for the success of the Union-nationally and newspaperially.

Major Reid Sanders, son of George Sanders, the recently arrested rebel emissary, was educated at the expense of the city of New York, and graduated at her free academy in 1859.

ill. He is in his 86th year.

Rules and Regulations Governing Confederate States Prison, at Tuscaloosa, Ala. .

1st. The guard will be mounted every lay at 8 o'clock, A. M. 6th. The prisoners are not allowed to converse with any outsiders, and the

guard will promptly check any conversation between citizens and prisoners. 7th. No prisoner is permitted to leave the prisons and go into the town under any pretext whatever, unless he has a written permit from headquarters, and said permit must be shown by the pris-oner to the officer of the guard, who will order a man to go with the prisoner to make his purchases. The guard in charge will see that the prisoner confines himself strictly to making his purchases; he will not allow him to converse with anybody on the street, nor suffer him to write or receive letters, nor enter any barroom. or other public places. After having made the purchases, he will come with the prisoner to the office, for the purpose of examining said purchases, to see if

8th. The articles prohibited are whisky or other stimulating drinks, necospapers, medicine, letters, and weapons or ammuni-

there is anything which the prison rules

9th. No prisoner has a right to send a letter anywhere, and any letter handed by him to the officer of the guard, who is only authorized to receive such, must be brought to the office for inspection before it can be sent off, and no letter or message can be received by a prisoner unless through the office.

10th. The officer of the guard will see that the lights throughout the whole prison are extinguished at 8 o'clock, P. M. except in the hospital, and there only by order of the surgeon of the post the lights are to be permitted. Nobody can visit the hospital without a permit of the surgeon of the post.

11th. The officer of the guard will promptly check any noise in any of the prisons in daytime, and after 8 o'clock M. everything must be quiet. He is further instructed to see that the guards, in their respective quarters, behave prop-12th. The officer of the guard will re-

port every morning, before going on duty, at headquarters for instructions, and will be required to hand in his guard report their books, for of all bills of indebtednext morning. ness the printer's is first-the wash-wo-13th. The sentinels on post will see

man's and tailors cousing next in their Remember I am an officer: I wear three street; he must give them fair warning to re- from the speculative rise in gold having under command of General E. Kirby stripes, and my friends say I deserve frain from doing so, if this is not heeded, he fifty! I am fast drifting to that opinion is to discharge his gim at the one violating

14th. A gun fired at night, at the garrison, is a signal for the whole guard to turn out immediately. 15th. Any person having business to

transact, must call at the office.

16th. Any prisoner trying to escape, or having escaped, being recaptured, will be put in irons, and will have to remain so until released or exchanged, as by order of Brigadier General J. H. Winder, Commanding Confederate States Military

#### [Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.] Condition of the Army on the South-

western Frontier. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., November 17 .- Matters with the Army of the Frontier are in statu quo. Preparations are being made, however, which indicate a demon stration in some quarter before a great while. The army has been somewhat reorganized, and several volunteer regiments of the new levy are added to the army, in exchange for Missouri State militia regiments, which are to occupy the towns in the State. This change is gratifying to all parties.

The enemy in Arkansas are reported at 20,000 under, Hindman and 25,000 under Holmes; the former near Ozark and the latter near Little Rock. There are, however, not to exceed 1700 men is Little Rock.

The northwestern portion of Arkansas whence we drove the rebels, is quiet and undisturbed, except from small bands of guerrillas. It is not likely the rebels will again attempt to occupy that portion of the State.

General Blunt, with the first division of his army, occupies Northwestern Kansas and a portion of the Indian Territory. He is working salt mines there, which are in excellent order, and yielding an abundant supply. In this division are three or four regiments of loyal Indians, who have been driven from their homes. They make good soldiers; are willing and obedient, long-enduring and pa-

Chief Justice Tancy is said to be quite long as he lived, and the excited crowd for the California bullion trade. exploded and vanished.

THE GOLD SPECULATION.

The Specie Panic Caused by the Speculators.

The following extract from an editorial article in the New York Economist shows clearly enough the hollowness of all the recent alarm on the subject of gold :

"The ordinary current of the trade in specie and bullion has been less disturbed by the war than might have been expected. The first result was to cause an unprecedented importation, corresponding with the large contraction in our imports of merchandise. This being over, we witnessed a rapid return to the normal export of the preious metal, which, from its contrast with the previous import movement, was understood to indicate an inexhaustive drain on specie, creating a general alarm. We have now witnessed over nine months of this export movement, and have therefore ample data for fairly estimating its consequence. Thus far it has kept within strictly moderate bounds, and the contraction of the last few weeks argues that we have passed the period of largest export. From January 1st to October 1st, the shipments amounted to \$43,800,000. We cannot compare this with 1861, that being a period when the export movement was displaced by imports. A comparison, however, with the six previous years will show that this is no very extraordinary movement. The exports of specie during the six years ending with 1860 were as

ollows:		
Exports in	1855	,
44	1856:	j. l
48	1857	ý
4.6	1858	1
6. 1	1859 57,500,000	1
160	A Balley	ÐΗ

"The shipments for the last nine months are at the rate of about fifty-seven millions for twelve months; however, the late falling off in the shipments indicates that this rate of export will not be sustained through the year, and it is not improbable the whole export for 1862 will reach about \$50,000,000, or a little over that amount, which is just about equal to the average of the six years enumerated."

It thus appears that the export of gold, so far from being unusal, is just equal to the average of the six years prior of 1861, and all the ingenious arguments daily paraded in the columns of the newspaper organs of the bullionists, to account for a panic which they were steadily that no prisoner puts his head out of any of siming to create, are shown to have had the windows, or speaks to any person in the very little, if any foundation. So far prevented its exportation, as was claimed by the speculators, it turns out that this very mania has fostered and increased the export, for the shipments have commenced falling off correspondingly with the bursting of the gold bubble.

We have shown by numerous citations from commercial authorities, that this mania had arrested the movements of produce from the interior to the seaboard; the facts stated by the Economist indicate that it increased the export of specie to Europe; and now we have also figures to prove that it has stopped or reduced the

receipts of gold from California. The following table shows the weekly importation for the first nine months of 1861 and 1862:

RECE	EIPTS OF CALIFORNIA 603	LD AT NET	V YORK.
		1862.	1861.
January	4	\$710,842	\$1,460,385
43:	14	835,923	1,446,219
44	25,	602,767	1,246,029
Februar	y 3	850,000	1,514,154
44	14	614,146	1,052,313
46	26	759,244	1,056,426
March	Q.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	679,071	855,775
44	16,	677,058	815,520
360	25	486,366	699,597
April	Barranamanan	586,527	996,445
11	12		1,110,231
110	19	617,279	*******
46	23,,,,,,	629,511	884,577
May	B.,	623,105	578,619
44	14	484,019	753,102
41	23		254,115
91	81		********
Airne-	-8	553,045	323,211
- 30	16	359,319	631,659
44	99		1,067,196
100	30		- See Street
July:	7	641,455	811,368
44	15	441,170	1,544,000
100	20		
August	A		2,129,242
80	13	Bernisses	944,568
11	90	21,065	24719991
- 18	24	110,084,611	116,434
Septr.	3	819,718	757,620
94	16	904,415	1,100,693

881,270 9/3,340

TOTAL NINE MONTHS ..... \$18,605,987 \$26,238,887

Whoever studies this table closely will observe some very curious facts. In 1861 there was no alarm about gold. We had abundance of it. We were receiving millions from Europe. At the same time the receipts from California continued large. If there has really been at any time danger of the steamers from California laden with gold being seized by rebel privateers, it was in 1861, yet during the whole of that year, this danger produced no appreciable effect on the California bullion trade, and it flowed steadily into Great excitement was created in Buffa- our Atlantic ports. In the course of that lo on election day. It was rumored that year the activity of our navy entirely a gentleman known to be a loyal citizen swept the seas of the rebels, and yet had a secession flag flying from his house. | through the whole of the present year Of course a tremendous hue and cry was the receipts of gold from California have raised, and an excited party started for been small. We may carry the point the premises. On reaching the house it still further. Lately the rebel privateers was found to be a lady's Balmoral that had have been reappearing and committing been washed and hung from a back win- depredations, yet the very period of time dow to dry. The husband avowed his in which they have flourished has been determination to stand by that flag as the most prosperous of the whole year,

It thus appears that the risks of the

apture of our gold-bearing steamers by rebels, exercise no sort of influence upon the trade. In 1861, when gold was not in demand, it flowed in plentifully from all quarters. In 1862, when it was inenormous and unprecedented demand, it flows off to Europe, and the receipts from the mines are reduced. This is not according to the laws of commerce, but it is according to the laws of speculation, for while a real and bona fide demand. for any article stimulates the procuring of it from all quarters, on the other hand a speculative demand has precisely the contrary effect, and locks up the stock of any article in order to enhance prices.

#### Complete Exchange of Prisoners.

The following information from Forress Monroe shows that a complete exchange has been effected, with the exception of those captured at Harper's Ferry, and that there is a balance due to the United States of 6,000 privates:

"Col. Ludlow, of Gen. Dix's staff, has returned from Aiken's Landing, having very successfully completed the arrangements for the exchange of all prisoners

"The following officers and men are duly exchanged, to-wit:

"1st. All officers and men, both of the United States and Confederate service, who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland up to November 1st, 1862, except the United States officers and men captured and paroled September, 1862, at Harper's Ferry. And all deliveries of prisoners up to November 14, 1862, made to the United States authorities in the Peninsula and its adjacent waters, are included in this ex-

All officers and men captured and paroled at Santa Rosa Island, October 4th, 1862.

"3d. All officers and men captured and paroled at Chambersburg, October 4th,

"4th. The 71st Ohio Volunteers, captured at Clarksville, Tennessee. "5th. Officers and men captured at South Mills, North Carolina.

"6th. 104 non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the 2d United States Cavalry, 1st U. S. Infantry, 6th U. S. Cavalry, 2d U. S. Artillery, 3d. U. S. Infantry, 6th U. S. Infantry, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 17th U. S. Infantry, 4th and 5th U. S. Artillery-sent from Annapolis, Maryland, to Columbus, New York, October 4th, 1862.

"7th. All officers and men captured at or near Richmond, Ky., by the forces

"8th. All officers and men delivered to Captain Lazelle and Swan on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 12th and 26th of September, 1862, and the 18th of October, 1862.

"9th. All officers and men parolled at Cumberland Gap on the 2d and 11th of October, 1862.

### U. S. OFFICERS EXCHANGED.

	Bergadier Generals   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
	CONFEDERATE OFFICERS EXCHANGED.
	Colonels   27   Coptains   467   Coptains   467   Coptains   1,086
0000	Total1,500

"In addition to these officers there are exchanged about 24,000 privates, leaving a balance due to the United States of about 6,000 privates. The place for exchanging prisoners, in pursuance of the 7th article of cartel, is changed from Aiken's Landing to City Point.

### This Bloody War.

[From the Baleigh (N. C.) Standard, Oct. 17.] Who can estimate the weight of responsibility which hangs upon the soulsof those wicked and evil-guided men, who, by years of toil and labor, brought upon the country this bloody war? Time can never develope nor cure the evils which already have been inflicted by their demon-like agency.

Upon the South the ruin is incalcula-ble. One hundred thousand brave men have either died, had their constitutions broken down, or they are maimed, rendering them a burden to themselves and to society. The loss in property cannot now be estimated. And where is the rain to end? From the North there is nothing to hope-from Europe we can look for no sympathy. Nothing, perhaps could gratify English statesmen more than the utter ruin of both North and South.

THE WOMEN THE CAUSE OF THE RESIS-TANCE TO THE DRAFT IN WISCONSIN .- The opposition which the Draft Commissioner of Ozaukee county, Wis., had to encounter was from the women, not the men. The men looked on complacently. To all appearances they were willing to go; but the women had no notion of letting them, and, to prevent the possibility of such a disaster, they made a dead set on the official with clubs, bludgeons, sticks, stones, &c., broke his head, smashed the draft box, and in divers other ways put the Commissioner hors du combat. The victim telegraphed to Milwaukie for protection against the Amazons.